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REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application are

respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 1-15 were

pending prior to the Office Action. Claims 16-22 have been added through this

Reply. Therefore, claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 15 are

independent.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Applicant appreciates that the Examiner has indicated claims 7 and

10-15 to be allowable.

DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected independent claim 1 under

the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as

allegedly being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 (Parent)

in view of Hamano et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,604,928) (See Office Action, item 2);

rejected claim 5 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type

double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable over the parent in view of

Ishii et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,225) and in further view of Hamano (See

Office Action, item 3); rejected independent claim 6 under the judicially created

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doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable

over claim 6 of the parent in view of Ishii and in further view of Hamano (See

Office Action, item 4); rejected claim 8 under the judicially created doctrine of

obviousness type double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable over claims

1, 2, and 56 of the parent (See Office Action, item 5); and rejected claim 9 under

the judicially created doctrine of obviousness type double patenting as allegedly

being unpatentable over claim 4 of the parent (See Office Action, item 6).

Applicant does not necessarily agree with the Examiner's assertions

made in the Office Action. For example, regarding claim 1, the Examiner

alleges that claim 6 of the parent as modified by Hamano is drawn to the same

invention as claim 1 of the present application. See Office Action, item 2, last

paragraph. This is simply not the case. Claim 6 of the parent recites "signal

output means for outputting a signal indicating that said GPS unit cannot

obtain measurement data, when said detecting means detects that the

electricity is supplied to said power input terminal." Emphasis added. In other

words, claim 6 of the parent is directed toward detecting a circumstance under

which the GPS unit is unable to obtain measurement data.

In contrast, claim 1 of the present application recites, in part "a

controller stopping elements of the camera from generating noise that

interferes with said GPS unit while said GPS unit is obtaining measurement

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data to be recorded." In other words, as recited, claim 1 is directed toward

preventing a situation where noise that interferes with the operation of the GPS

unit is prevented so that the GPS unit is able to obtain the measurement data.

Clearly, claim 6 of the parent and claim 1 of the present application are

directed to different aspects. In other words, the invention as defined by claim

6 and modified by Hamano is not drawn to the same invention as recited in

claim 1 of the present application.

The Examiner also alleges that claim 1 of the present application is

obvious over claim 6 as modified by Hamano because claim 1 of the present

application is broader than claim 6 of the parent. As demonstrated above,

claim 6 of the parent and claim 1 are of different scope. Therefore, contrary to

the Examiner's allegation, allowance of claim 1 of the present application would

not result in an unjustified time wise extension of the monopoly previously

granted for the invention defined by claim 6 of the parent. It is also noted that

claim 6 of the parent combined with Hamano cannot be relied upon to teach or

suggest specifically that the image pickup and the recorder generate the noise

that is prevented by the controller as recited in claim 1. Therefore, claim 6 of

the parent in combination with Hamano does not render claim 1 of the present

application obvious.

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Regardless, to promote the prosecution of the application, a terminal

disclaimer is submitted herewith to thereby overcome the obviousness-type

double patenting rejection of claim 1.

Claim 5 is similar to claim 1 in that claim 5 is directed toward prevention

of noise that can interfere with the GPS unit so that the GPS unit may operate.

In claim 5, the specific element being prevented from interfering is the strobe

light. Thus, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's allegation

that claim 6 of the parent in combination with Ishii and Hamano are directed

to the same invention. Again however, the terminal disclaimer overcomes the

rejection. The terminal disclaimer also overcomes the rejection with respect to

claims 6, 8, and 9.

Applicant respectfully requests that the obviousness-type double

patenting rejection of claims 1, 5, 6, 8, and 9 be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 112, SECOND PARAGRAPH REJECTION

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as

allegedly being indefinite. Claim 9 has been amended to address the rejection.

Applicant respectfully requests that the § 112, second paragraph rejection of

claim 9 be withdrawn.

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§ 103 REJECTION - KUO, TAKAHASHI, HAMANO

Claims 1-4 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as allegedly

being unpatentable over Kuo (U.S. Patent No. 5,596,494) in view of Takahashi

et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,671,451), and in further view of Hamano. See Office

Action, item 11. Applicant respectfully traverses.

First, it is noted that Kuo is not analogous to the present invention and

not analogous to either Takahashi or Hamano. More specifically, Kuo is

directed toward a method and apparatus for acquiring digital maps. Kuo

discloses that Figure 1 shows the components of the structure. As illustrated

in Figure 1, the structure includes a frame imaging device 31 (i.e., a camera),

an attitude sensing unit 32, an instrument computer 33, a GPS antenna 34, a

display console 35, an input device 36, and a radio link 37.

All components are physically separate and are connected to the

instrument computer 33 presumably via cables. Kuo discloses that these are

separate instruments designed to be carried on an airplane so that terrestrial

scenes may be accurately mapped. Clearly, Kuo cannot be analogous to the

camera as claimed in the claims.

The combination of Kuo, Takahashi, and Hamano suffers from another

major flaw. Namely, Kuo teaches away from the feature of the controller

stopping elements of the camera while the GPS unit is obtaining measurement

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data. In other words, as recited in independent claim 1, those elements, such

as the image pick up and the recorder, are prevented from operating while the

GPS unit is obtaining data. To put it another way, the image pick up and the

recorder are prevented from being operated simultaneously with the GPS unit.

Kuo on the other hand, requires that the frame imaging device 31 and

the GPS system 34 be operated simultaneously. As noted above, Kuo is

directed toward a method and apparatus to acquire instantaneous terrestrial

images and the absolute geophysical coordinate information for terrestrial

objects within the captured images simultaneously with a high degree of

accuracy. See Kuo, column 1, lines 7-13. As shown in Figures 2A, 2B and 3,

the instruments are designed to be carried on an airplane. From the airplane,

(or airborne vehicle 236), the terrestrial scene is imaged onto a

two-dimensional array. See column 11, lines 21-23. The positions of the

terrestrial objects in the terrestrial scene are calculated with data sensed by

the attitude sensing unit 32 and the global positioning unit 34.

According to Kuo, the accuracy of the geophysical coordinate information

of terrestrial features are within ten meters or better of the true location. See

column 9, lines 6-14.

Considering that the instruments are located on an airplane, it is difficult

to imagine that the specified accuracy can be achieved if in fact the framing

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imaging device (the camera) 31 is not operated simultaneously with both the

GPS antenna 34 and the attitude sensing unit 32. Indeed, Kuo explicitly states

that the coordinate information for the terrestrial objects are captured

simultaneously with the images. Thus, it is clear that Kuo teaches away from

the feature of stopping elements of the camera while the GPS unit is obtaining

measurement data to be recorded. Thus, any rejection based on a combination

of references that includes Kuo cannot stand. As such, independent claim 1 is

distinguishable over the combination of Kuo, Takahashi, and Hamano.

Claims 2-4 depend from independent claim 1 directly or indirectly.

Therefore, for at least the reasons stated with respect to independent claim 1,

claims 2-4 are also distinguishable over the combination of Kuo, Takahashi,

and Hamano.

Regarding claim 8, it has been shown above that a combination of Kuo,

Takahashi, and Hamano cannot be relied upon to reject the claims. Further,

the Examiner asserts that claim 8 includes regeneration means. See page 16,

third full paragraph. However, contrary to the Examiner's assertion,

independent claim 8 does recite regeneration means at all. Also, claim 8 does

not recite mode switching means nor the reproducing means. Thus, Applicant

is unsure whether claim 8 is actually rejected. Applicant respectfully requests

that the Examiner provide clarification.

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In view of the above, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of

claims 1-4 and 8 based on Kuo, Takahashi, and Hamano be withdrawn.

§ 103 REJECTION - KUO, HAMANO, ISHII

Claims 5 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly

being unpatentable over Kuo in view of Hamano and in further view of Ishii.

Applicant respectfully traverses.

Independent claim 5 recites in part "controller stopping said strobe unit

from generating noise that interferes with said GPS unit, while said GPS unit is

obtaining the measurement data to be recorded." Similarly, independent claim

6 recites, in part "a controller stopping said image display from generating

noise that interferes with said GPS unit, while said GPS unit is obtaining the

measurement data to be recorded."

As amply demonstrated above, Kuo actually teaches away from these

features. Therefore, the rejection based on a combination of references that

includes Kuo fails.

Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 5 and 6 based

on Kuo, Hamano, and Ishii be withdrawn.

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NEW CLAIMS

Claims 16-22 have been added through this Reply. All new claims are

believed to be distinguishable over the cited references, individually, or in any

combination. For example, all new claims depend from independent claims 1,

5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 15. The independent claims have either been shown to be

allowable or have been indicated to be allowable by the Examiner. Therefore,

for at least the reasons stated with respect to the independent claims, these

new dependent claims are also allowable.

Applicant respectfully requests that the new claims be allowed.

CONCLUSION

All objections and rejections raised in the Office Action having been

addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in

condition for allowance. Should there be any outstanding matters that need to

be resolved, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Hyung Sohn (Reg.

No. 44,346), to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in

connection with the present application.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a), the Applicant respectfully

petitions for a one (1) month extension of time for filing a response in connection

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with the present application and the required fee of \$120 is being filed concurrently herewith.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted, BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH &, BIRCH, LLP

Bv

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Attachment: Terminal Disclaimer

MRC/HNS/ags